TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1871. Amusements To-day. Josth's Theatre-Dat. John E. Owen. Fowery Theatre-Bertha. Barnum's Great Museum, &c. - Elek, May, and CM is, Bryant's Opera House-6th av. and Thi da Fifth Avenue Thentre-Director. Grand Opera House—El eta Oge,
Globe Theatre—lierths,
I ina Edwin's Theatre—Opera Bouffe, with Aimes,

Niblo's Garden—Our American Courts. New York Circus—14th 4t, opposite Academy of Maris. Glympic Theatre—Humpte Oumpty. Steinway Hall—Russlan Concert. Studt Theutre-Wachtel. St. James Theatre-Opretts Troops.
Fan Francisco Minstrela-565 Broalway.
Tony Pastor's Opera House-Erigham Young &c. Matter Theatre Comlque-Work.
Union Square Theatre-Estraord hary Navaltan. Wallach's Theatre - Roseda 6.
Wood's Museum - The Day Detective, As. Maines.

For the accommodation of persons residing up fown, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office, 54 1-2 West Thirty-second street, at the innetion of Broadway and Sixth avenue, from S A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR PRESIDENT Our Enter Eranklin, Dr. HORACE GREELEY. OF CHAPPAQUA.

"And that old Friend, so one and bland, Our Later Franklin." - WHITTERS.

Was there Fraud or only Folly in the Washington Treaty ?

There is one feature in the Washington treaty which has not yet excited the attention it deserves. This is the date which i fixes for the termination of the Southern re bellion. This date is stated in the twelfth article of the treaty, the first portion of which is in the following language:

"The bich contracting parties agree that al out of the acts of the vessels referred to in Art. Loft dissections, and all claims, white the exception, on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, subjects of her Britanic Majesty, upon the Government of the United States arising out of nets committed against the person or croperty of subjects of Her Britanic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in Art. XIV. of this treaty, shall be referred to three commissioners, who shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenent period after they have been respectively named." been placed before the people. The chief of

What possible reason can there have been for declaring with all this positiveness and he and his fellow conspirators deem their solemnity that the rebellion was terminated | hold upon power, that down to the hour on April 9, 1865? That was the date of when their frauds were brought to light they LEE's surrender; but some of the most important events of the war and the great- Presidential candidate of the party, either est destruction of British property by our through cunning or by the use of money; troops took place after that day. Gen WILSON'S raid through Alabama and farming out the national offices under the Georgia, during which he destroyed an new regime, designating certain members immesse amount of property, nearly all of which will probably now be proved to have been British, did not end till long after April 9. On April 14 he occupied Montgomery, where a vast quantity of cotton and other property fell into his hands and was and West Point; on the 20th he took Masser, and on May 11 he captured JEFF. DAVIS. During this raid Gen. Wilson destroyed in the Republican party of those States, the of cotton alone two hundred and fifty thousand bales, worth at that time one hundred millions of dollars, besides other things of mulated force when the elections occurred in enermous value. Other commanders did the same, though probably the amount of their

destruction was less. Now why does this treaty, by fixing the oth of April as the termination of the war, struction all claims founded upon such de struction . — examination by the Commission which, as it positions, is to meet at Washington? Why does it was declare that such claims are not affected by ma existence of the rebellion, but are ordinary Coms such as might arise against our Government at the present day, and be enforced and pan in the usual manner? As we have stated, Gen Wilson burned cotton alone, without counting other property, worth one hundred millions of dollars; and most if not all of this will doubtless now be proved by evidence that connect be disputed, to have belonged to British owners; and why is all this taken out of the predicament of property destroyed in the rebellion and placed by this treaty in the category of property destroyed under ordinary circum-

The fact which we have now exposed is so remarkable that it excites the suspicion that there may possibly have been gross treachery on the part of some person who had control of the negotiations on the side of the United States. And when we remember that J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, whom the Massachusetts Legislature has already convicted of the grossest bribe-taking and the basest betrayal of a sacred trust, had much to do with the framing of the treaty, and has been promoted by Gen. GRANT to take an influential part in the settlement at Geneva, this suspicion becomes very strong indeed.

It Spreads Everywhere.

The movement for political reform is gain ing strongth throughout the country, and in all directions the people are making efforts to bring to justice the corrupt officeholders who have betrayed public confidence and used their official positions to accumulate carpet bag governments there are fulling to

The Astorney-General of Indiana is engaged in investigating the operations of all the State Auditors, Treasurers, and Public Printers since 1864, comprising Democrats and Republicans, and proposes to ascertain how it is that men have suddenly become rich, who, when they took office, were as poor as Gen. GRANT at the beginning of the war, when his prudent father refused to endorse his note for \$100 in payment for a military outfit. It is alleged that the Treasurers in Indiana for the last seven years have enjoyed the private use of the State funds, and that the Auditors have regularly appropriated large amounts to which they have no legal claim. The present State Printer has been prosecuted for perjury in swearing to the correctness of fraudulent bills, and the accounts of his predecessors are being thor-

oughly overhauled.

ceivers, present-takers, and public plu nderers of all descriptions is near its end. The Campaign of 1871-The Outlook for the Future.

The results of the elections of 1871 are full of instruction to both political parties. The large-gains of the Democracy in the Congressional elections of last year afforded solid grounds for the belief that they would now make corresponding gains, and thus stand a

ling frauds committed by the chiefs of Tam-

many Hall. These frauds were not only

apprecedented in their magnitude, but pecu-

liarly atrocious in their character. They

were not improvident expenditures of public

money by faithless administrators of the

laws. They were not expenditures at all.

but were robberies from the treasury-plain,

unvarnished stealing, to the amount of mil-

lions upon millions, by means of conspiracy

to rob, malversation in office, forgery, and

The men who committed these crimes

were not of the ordinary class who break

into banks and rob on the highway. They

were leaders of wide repute in Tammany

Hall, the most ancient and powerful politi-

cal organization in the Union-an organiza-

tion which had given its name to the plat-

form of the Democratic party in the last

while their less wary servitors were already

of the Ring for United States Senator the

Treasury Department, and the English Mis-

ion, before whom the gates of the peniten-

The exposure of these frauls had begun

to reverberate over the land, sending dis

may through the ranks of the Democracy,

and Maine. Notwithstanding the divisions

Democracy were overthrown. The exposures

were sweeping over the country with accu-

Penusylvania and Ohio. The Democracy

those States, whose prospects were bright at

he opening of the campaign in the summer,

went down before the raging October storm.

In the mean time the aroused Democracy

of New York had met in State Convention

Under the lead of SEYMOUR, CHURCH, TIL-

DEN, and Cassidy, Tammany was forbidden

to join in the deliberations of the Conven-

ion, and the Tammany frauds were de-

sounced in terms whose severity was only

equalled by the sincerity of their authors.

That Convention committed two fatal blun-

ders. By refusing admission to the Reform

the old State ticket, it pave some color to

weeks by the Republicans, that the Conven-

ion was, after all, controlled by WILLIAM

M. Tweed. The impodent candidacy of

Tweed in this city lent a deeper tinge to

this colorable charge. Nevertheless, the

bold action of the Convention, and the sub-

sequent course of distinguished Democrats

tors, saved the party from being defeated by

a hundred thousand majority, instead of

The November elections in the other

Northern and Western States show that the

Democracy there felt the blow which pros-

trated the party in New York. They shared

the fate of their brethren here, with a par-

tial exception in New Jersey. This excep-

tion is due to the admonitory fact that the

Democrats had a thoroughly worthy candi-

date for Governor, and the Republicans had

Such is the situation at the close of the

contests for the present year. What is to

come of it is the problem of the hour. The

crimes of a few Democratic leaders in New

York have prestrated the party from the

Aroostook to the Pacific. Though the infre-

quent elections of this year in the old slave-

sleeces, and though the Republican party

verywhere, catching the spirit of the cen-

tral figure at Washington, is recking with

corruption, no sagacious politician believes

Democratic candidate in 1872 of the old

type than to set up a candidate for the de-

cayed throne of the ancient Mongol Empire.

Nevertheless, the Democracy have a sono

rous name which they are loath to abandon,

some most valuable political doctrines, and

a vast multitude of voters, all of which, and

especially the two latter, can be employed, in

conjunction with fresh allies and some new

The events of the last three months have

developed the issues which are to dominate

in the coming Presidential contest. They

are new, and they are vital to the preserva-

that now corrupt, rend, and devour it.

that it will be of any more avail to run a

nineteen thousand.

u regard to these frauds and their perpetra-

egacion from this city, and by nominating

on the elections were held in California

iary now stand ajar.

orjury.

Whatever party shall attempt to thrust nto the coming Presidential campaign confair chance to elect the President in 1872. troversies touching the negro, the Ku-Klux, The campaign for this year opened with and kindred subjects, will be driven from the March election in New Hampshire, when the arena by the contempt of an indignant the Democrats for the first time since the cople. These themes have long enough organization of the Republican party chose absorbed the attention of the best minds in a full delegation to Congress. Overlooking the country, and afforded to sly rogues conthe fact that the revolution in the Granite venient opportunities for practising their State was due to Gen, GRANT's San Domingo corrupt and venal arts. raid on Senator SUMNER, the Copperhends of If any party shall have the hardihood to the North now emerged from their holes and present a candidate for the Presidency in hissed out their hostility to the Fourteenth 1872 who can be fairly charged with any of and Fifteenth Amendments. The election in Connecticut the following month scotched the offences we have specified, or is even suspected of them, he will be blasted with the Copperheads preparatory to their being the retributive lightnings of an incensed killed by VALLANDIGHAM'S New Departure. The opposition which VALLANDIGHAM's pro-

That vigorous journal the Capital reports gramme encountered from portions of his own party being more than compensated by that "that shameful blunder, the Treaty of the widespread dissatisfaction in the Repub-Washington, will be thoroughly overhauled at Washington next winter." This is good news lican party with GRANT'S Administration, ndeed. If ever an atrocious humbug was palmthe prospects of the Democracy for the comed upon the American people it is that treaty. ing fall contests of 1871 were cheering. The Capital intimates that base means were em-About one month previous to the earliest ployed to foist it upon the country; and this we autumnal elections, an event occurred in this think will be the opinion of every one who carecity which sent confusion through the ranks fully peruses the leading article in to-day's Sux. of the Democracy all over the North and Let the truth come out, and let knaves every-West. We refer, of course, to the exposure where he discomfited. in the opening | week of August of the start-

questions of the day.

Gen. GRANT's officious interference with local politics has received a severe rebuke in Arkansas. It will be remembered that GRANT's friend Senator CLAYTON was indicted by a grand jury composed mainly of Republicans, for being concerned in election frauds of the most scandalous character, and that Gen. Currenson, the United States Marshal, was removed from ffice by GRANT in consequence of his being oncerned in the attempt to bring CLAYTON to ustice, a friend of the latter being appointed in is place. To show their feeling in regard to this on of President GRANT, the people of Little lock have just elected Gen. Cerranson as Mayor of that city by a vote of more than two to one, his opponent being a man put forward by he CLAYZON faction. The Little Rock Journa says that this result is a victory of honest men ver thieves, ballot-box stuffers, and public plunderers, and that a fouler pack than the defeated local ring has never infested any muni-

Presidential campaign, and within whose The Courier-Journal grows philosophical temple its candidates in that contest had ver the recent elections, as for instance: The result points ominously toward the politre rulty of the interesting GRANT family. W this band of robbers was the Grand Sachem of this renowned organization. So firm did

But if it should not prove practicable to whip hem in? And if the next election should be boasted of their ability to dictate the next ought on the new issue of No Corruption, No Public Robbery, No Present-taking, and No Bribe-taking, what then? Does the Courierfournal doubt on which side the journals it has named would be found?

> Before the recent election in Brooklyn we urged the electors of that city to give their support to Mantin Kalbeleisch for Mayor. Our advice was heeded by many thousands of them, but ot by enough to elect him. Now, however, tha the outrages and frauds upon the ballot-box which have been committed there are to be detected and the perpetrators punished, KALBFLEISCH comes to the front and is chosen by men of all parties to preside over a great public meeting. This is a spontaneous tribute both to his merits and to the wisdom of THE SUN's advice, which all his friends and supporters can regard with

It is funny to notice the extreme caution with which partisan Republican journals approach the question of extending the reform novement begun in this city to Washington, and to the villainies committed under the name of the national Administration and the Republican party. For instance, here is the Boston Transcript discussing the subject in the following dainty language:

dainty language;

"Unquestionably there will be the usual amount of President making during the ensuing Congress. It becomes the Republicans to extract, by wise and president legislation, the danger to their ascendancy which may lawk in the cry or reform, that has module et such salitary results in New York. The Republicans, by an instinct of self-preservation, must without adopting the name, per oran the part of maintain reformers of all extravagance and latest corruption, if such are tolerated in any branch of the general Government. Let not the Democratic party place itself in a position to use this potent enginery with effect upon the Republican organization." the charge, rung through the State for five

Why, bless your innocent soul, it is not extravagance and latent corruption of Republican officials in Washington and elsewhere that are to be dealt with; it is the great system of present-taking, bribe-taking, embezzlement, defalcaion, and wholesale robbery which prevails all over the country, and of which startling instances come to the public knowledge almost every hour. 11 the Republican organization is to be saved it can only he by handling these things in merciless earnest, and not by any silken whisperings of gentle repugnance for them because they may be injurious to the party.

The unanimity with which the Republican press assail Gov. PALMER of Illinois for his recent letters concerning the killing of Gen. GRosvenor at Chicago, shows that true independence of mind and logical adherence to the spirit of the law are not appreciated by partisan journals. They all combine to accuse Gov. PALMER of acting from a spirit of personal spite against Cen.
SHERIPAN; and yet not one of them has undertaken to refute the reasons which the Governor calmly urges for advising a judicial investigation of the case. In his letters there is nothing whatever of personal unkindness toward any one. They are such documents as any statesman might be proud to have written. They breathe nothng but a severe spirit of adherence to the law and the Constitution of the State; and they ask for nothing but an investigation of the facts by holding States prove that the Republican the proper authorities. Gov. PALMER is one of the great men of the country, faithful to every duty, fearless in the declaration of his convictions and always able to give a substantial reason for his conclusions. Would that more of our public

men were like him. The Chicago papers are complaining that in the burned districts people are erecting wooden buildings two or three stories in height professedly for temporary occupation, but buil in such a manner as to indicate the purpose of keeping them in use for some time to come. The Times calls attention to the case of the huge shanty known as the Wigwam, which was erected under a permit to remain only ninety days, but which stood for years, until it was finally burned to the ground; and intimates that unless immeprinciples, under progressive, unstained lead- diate action is taken there may be a similar exers, to rescue the country from the harpies periencs with regard to many of the so-called temporary structures that are already, built or are now building in Chicago.

In Alabama there is a fierce quarrel raging among the carpet bag officials, arising from that which comes from corn; but for a steady The reign of swindlers, forgers, bribo re- tion of a Republican form of government. dignitaries are arrested on charges of belonging to prefer sound Bourbon or Old Ryc.

the Ku-Klux, preferred by rival members of the They are summed up in the briefest terms. same party. Among those arrested, the Mont-They are honesty in the administration of gomery Advertiser gives the names of a United affairs against corruption in office. The States Marshal, and Josnua Moore, late Attorneyextirpation of fraud and venality in the high General of the State of Alabama. This new places and the low places of the land, of system of tactics is likely to spread. Who money-getting and money-spe: ling in poliknows but the report lately circulated in the tics, of bribe-taking and gift-ta ing by men West that Dr. Honacz Geneley was a Ku-Klux in office, are henceforward to form the may have been started as a preliminary toward placing the Tribune office under martial law?

> We find the following telegram in a Western journal:

ern journal:

To George P. Bemts, Omaha.

Tell Omaha to rely around the Train Leasue immediately, or Pil selliny 5,000 lots at auction, remove headquarters to St. Louis, and bust the town Next I resident America.

We are sorry to find so distinguished a statesman as Mr. TRAIN at this early stage of the canvass resorting to intimidation. He ought to know that the only judicious course for him is to appeal to the feelings and the imagination of the people, and that the attempt to make the electors of Omaha support him by threats of punishment if they refuse is likely to prove a failure. Besides, we will bet fifty cents that he cannot sell his five thousand Omaha lots at suction at anything like their intrinsic value, which we understand to be about five thousand dollars apiece Perhaps, however, this telegrem is not from Mr TRAIN at all, but is the work of some unscrupulous forger.

The Cincinnati Commercial has made an elaborate arithmetical calculation of the travels of President Useless S. Grant since he was nominated down to the present day, and finds that out of about eleven hundred days that have elapsed since his nomination, he has been absenfrom the seat of government five hundred and one, and has travelled about the land to the extent of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine miles, to attend horse races, fairs, railroad openings, fishing frolics, and other events. The next calculation the Commercial ought to undertake is the statistics of GRANT's presents and the number of mansion houses horses, libraries, four thousand pound oxen, cot tages at Long Branch, bull puns, velocipedes, and so forth, that have been sent to him as testimo nials of regard and carnests of a desire for appointment to office.

In his speech at Plymouth Church on Sunday evening, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHun declared himself in favor of civil service reform. "The Administration," he exclaimed, "must reform the civil service. Every custon house is now a bribe shop, and nearly all the other offices are damning and dendening to the national conscience," But how can the Administration, itself the source and promoter of this corruption, reform it? The only way to escape he evil is for the people to reform the Admin tration by turning it out and putting in mer who will not receive presents nor take bribes.

Mr. ARCHIBALD M. BLISS, the only Repub ican member of the Brooklyn Water Board, publishes in another column his resignation, to ake effect after the proposed examination into he affairs of the department shall have been ompleted. Mr. Bass is one of the most active and influential Republicans in Kings county, and for a number of years has controlled the local party organization. In 1668 he controlled the Kings county delegation which helped to nominate GRANT in the National Republican Convention. Since then he has been the scknowledged leader of the party in Brooklyn In the present unfortunate division in the Repub lican ranks, Mr. Buss has thrown the weight of personal and official influence in favor of the FENTON GREELEY wing, as against the Federal officeholders. The first trial of his strength was in the primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention. Mr. Buss succeeded in electing an almost unanimous delegation in favor of Dr. GREELEY, against the combined influence of the Navy Yard, Custom House, and other Fed eral patronage. How his delegation was denied seats in the Convention by order of Senator CONKLING, and GRANT's officeholders admitted nstead, the readers of THE SUN are ready informed. Again, at the city and county primaries he won another tri selection of delegates favorable to the nomi nation of SAMUEL BOOTH for Mayor. For thes and other acts in the true interest of his party, GRANT'S officeholders have charged him with being connected with Boss McLaugulin's corrupt Ring and implicated in the alleged frauds in the Water Board. The best answer to these ch rges is the fact that two years ago the Ring sent a delegation to Albany to have Mr. Buss removed from the Water Board, and DANIEL NORTHBUY. weak-kneed Republican, and at present Secretary of the Board, appointed in his stead. Mr. Bliss then won to his support every Republican in the Senate, and with the aid of Senators Non-TON and GENET of the Young Democracy, suc ceeded in retaining his place. He has used what little of the patronage of the office the Ring would allow him for the benefit of his friends who are not Federal officeholders. With the aid of those friends he has successfully fought the Federal Ring, and has come out of the fight with his character unstained by official corruption or wrong-doing of any kind.

Our Park Commission is in a bad way Two of the Commissioners have had to resign and one is in the hands of the Sheriff. Lucki the other two are honest men, or there would be no hope for the parks.

As a general thing the Louisville Commercial is a sensible paper, but some fool gets hold of it now and then, as witness the following: "We shall soon expect to see another tirade of abuse of the Federal Administration in The New York SUN, as Mr. Secretary of State Fish voted for James O'BRIEN, the Reform Democrat candi-date for constor in the Seventh District, in prefer-ence to the SUN and Tammany candidate, Ban-NETE."

Considering that the election of James O'BRIEN as Senator in the Seventh District was advocated in the THE SUN, that there was no candi late at all named BARNETT for any office, and

hat the only Tammany candidate there was JOHN J. BRADLEY, whom from the first we strenuously opposed, the fool of the Commercial has ertainly distinguished himself. Besides, what loes he mean by saying that THE SUN has ever abused the Administration? We have stated facts about it, and presented reasons; but abuse, never! Why should such fellows be allowed to

est with printers' ink in a yourna, of so high a character as the Commercial?

They are again agitating the distillation of pirits from the garbage of cities. Alchohol, it s well known, can be distilled from anything that ferments, no matter whether the fermenting matter be a loaf of unbaked bread or a recking garbage vessel. In this new process the garbage is gathered from the houses of citizens, dumped nto water-tight vats, boiled for several hours, the grease is carefully skimmed off for soapmaking purposes, and the pulpy mass fermented and distilled. The refuse goes to the cornfield, the peach orchard, or the vineyard. A barrel of garbage yields three pounds of soap grease and four gallons of proof spirits. The philosophical and chemical mind may know that whiskey distilled from garbage is as pure and cleanly as beverage the ordinary drunkard will doubtless

SOME NEW BOOKS. Proctor's Science for Leisure Hours.

Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR is a young and rising English astronomer, already widely known by his popular contributions to the literature of his own department of science, which exhibit a rare power of combining accurate statements of fact with an pearance of his Light Science for Leisure Hours (D. Appleton & Co) shows that he can exercise the same happy faculty in other fields of knowledge. book of brief essays on scientific subjects, treated so as to be readly understood by the ordinary reader, and at the same time without any sacrifiof strict truth for the sake of expression. The topics selected are of general interest, and, for the most part, those concerning which a wider diffusion

of information is especially desirable.

The Aurora Borealis, so called, or what in this atitude is frequently termed the Northern Lights, has probably been the subject of as much unavailing speculation as any celestial phenomenon ever known. It is only within the last two or three years that the observations of astronomers and physicists have been rewarded by discoveries of any value concerning the aurora; and these results are due to the spectroscope, that simple little instrument ture's secrets. In the first article which this volume contains, the author gives an account of these investigations and the lacts which they are regarded as having established. So long ago as the year 1819 Arago noticed the existence of a close connection between sudden changes of the magnetic needle and the appearance of the aurora. The scientific men of his day, however, and among them S.r David Brewster, did not believe in it, and, like many other ruths when first promuigated, it was shown to be impossible, to the satisfaction of all but the very few. Yet at the present day it is a well established scientific fact that the magnetic needle in its movements keeps time with the movements of the auroral waves. The distance between the place where the needle is situated and the locality whence the display is witnessed appears to be immaterial. An aurora may be in progress in the north of Europe, or even in Asia or America, and as the plored banners wave to and fro, the tiny needle. watched by patient observers at Greenwich or Paris, will respond to every phase or the display."

The intimate relation existing between solar spots and terrestrial magnetism is well known. Change in the spots are invariably accompanied by some orresponding movement of the magnetic needle Later researches have not only connected auroras ith the earth's magnetism, but have shown the exstence of some close association between suror dayings and the zodiacal light-"that mysterious adiance, pointing obliquely upward from the west ern horizon soon after sanget in the spring months astern horizon." There are few, if any, schools or institutions of

learning in the land, where the course of instruction comprises estrongery, in which the students of that whatever that the earth's motion around its axitime. In a very interesting and instructive article ntitled "Our Chief Timepiece Losing Time," Mr Proctor combats this proposition. "It is no idle ream," he says, "but a matter of absolute certaintrial globe is losing its rotation movement." This fact has been ascertained by a comparison of the mes when ancient eclipses actually occurred with the times when they ought to have occurred if in ormer ages the moon moved at the same rate as it loes now. "The length of a day," sars Mr. Proctor, "is now more by about one eighty-fourth part a second than it was two thousand years ago At this rate of change our day would merge into a lunar month in the course of thirty-six thousand n fillions of years. But after a while the change wil take place more slowly, and some trillion or so o ears will clapse before the full change is effected." The cuanter on the tunnel under Mont Cenis is of ore than usual interest just at this time, as so such has been said jately as to the practicability and appracticability of running trains through it in safety. As an example of the accuracy with which the engineering was done, we are told that, when the tunnellings from the French and Italian sides respectively metunder the mountain, "the greatest

teviation from exactitude was less than a single foot for the whole seven miles." The usefulness of eartrquakes, to which one of the essays in this volume is devoted, was a favorite subject with the late Sir John Herschel. Were it not for the changes in the earth's crust which are constantly being effected by the action of supterranean forces, of which the eard quake is the most active manifestation, there can be no doubt that the action of the sea beating upon the land, together ith the denuding power of rain, would i over the entire earth with one vast ocean. " Had e primeval world been constructed as it now ex-"," says Sir John Herschel, " time enough has apsed, and force enough directed to that end has been in activity, to have long ago destroyed every vestige of land." Our author shows, most clearly the beneficent manner in which the restorative action of the earth's subterranean forces is arranged. Of companied or followed by a depression elsewhere On a comparison of the various effects, . . . it has been found that the forces of upheaval act (on the whole) more powerfully under continents, and specially under the shore-lines of continents, while the forces of depression act most powerfully (on the whole) under the bed of the locan. It seems as if sature had provided against the inroads of the ocean by seating the earth's upheaving forces just where they are most wanted,"

The influence of marriage on the death-rate is a subject in which we are all interestedy but one acout which Mr. Proctor satisfies us that but little is as yet known. The statistics certainly show the the death-rate of unmarried men is higher than that of married men and willowers; but to what ex'ent this is due to favorable influences exerted by living in matrimony, or to the fact that the men who marry are the healthier and stronger men in the community, we do not know.

Scientific men, as well as our modern religious

eachers, find the no spaper press the best means conveying instruction to the public. Of the thirty-two articles in this volume, all but two or three have previously appeared in English journals r magazines not devoted to science, and no fewer can twelve of them were published as editorials in rominent London daily newspaper.

MONEY MAKING IN JERSEY.

The Freeholders of Hudson County Imicating Tammany.

It will be remembered that two sets of Free colders were elected from Jersey City last spring which caused the question as to who were the legal representatives to be carried into court. The preme Court last week gave a decision in favor of the new members, but the old Board concluded o carry it up to the Court of Appeals, a decision from which cannot be obtained until March next The present Board, however, or what may be called the Ring, have been carrying on a thriving business since last May, and intended to make hay while the since last May, and intended to make hay while the sun shone, had not their course been stopped by the disclosure of several put up jobs. The refitting of the Court House steps and repairing of the beilding was one of the english of the repairing of the beilding was one of the english repairing of the beilding was one of the english repairing of the beilding was one of the english of printing jobs surnished from various firms in New York is five times that of any other year. The Ring consists of Director O'Niell, Barry, Coyle, Cregan, Doyle, Kilduff, Nugent, and our of five others. One purished the stones for \$25 the warrawardentes, an other the groceries, another does the repairing, and so the work is divided upamons them. Most of the Ring are Irish, and for the past two months they have been trying to remove Mr. Jones, keeper of the County Jail, the only American in office, and wanted to put in his place one Patrick Long. At the last meeting they made their final attempt, but were defeated by such men as Vreeland, Platt, Wilson, Bernhardt, Surges, Judge Brinkerhoff, and others, it is reported that at the next meeting of the Board certain disclosures will be and de that will place the Director in anything but a pleas ant position.

Director in anything but a pleas ant position. How the Hon. Thomas Kinsella Lost a Hat. How the Hon. Thomas Kinselia Lost a Hat.

From the Brooklyn Union.

Payment of election bets is now in order. Occasionally a bet of another kind is paid; for instance, such an one as Mr. Thomas Kinselia recently made with Supervisor Harman. Mr. Kinselia, whose knowledge of city addirs is anderstood to border on manicipal owniscience, thought just one of Nutt's best hats strong that the Fax Collector's fees, were three tents in one hundred dollars. Supervisor Harman thought just as nowerfully that it was three per cent. Collector Badeau set the matter right, and Supervisor Harman wears on his exulting head the truit of Mr. Kinselia's ignorance.

The Great Chair-Maker. Ingersoll is still with his father in law, not with the should.

FIGHTING A BEAR IN A CATTLE CAR. An Indian Locked up with Beasts - A Terrife Fight-Moukeys and Snakes Looking O'-Bread, Turnips, and SS a Month.

From the London (Canada) Free Press. The memon the mixed train going west yester e heard issuing from a bonded car while along the passage from the Suspension are had remained under lock and ker ing no especial notice from any one in the train seemed aware of its true co

and noises of the same character continued with re.

There appeared to be a terrible rumous inside the car whice accumment grew more desperate and alarming. All at once a violent thumping against the door and the voice of the man, which had by this time grown more coherent, but sounded faint and smothered, broke out in exchanatory appeals.

Brek door! brek door! Injung as kill! Alter which the struggle seemed to be renewed more furiously than ever, "lojin" giving yent to short yells of pain and distress.

No time was lost by the men outside, who proceeded at once to obey the cail, and break the lock. No sooner had the door been partially cocked than out syrang a strapping young Indian in a terribly excited state of mind, minus his hat, with his plothing hanging in shreds about his body, and displaying several oleeding wounds. He was well nightex hausted, but did not stop running till he got bening the estation rouse in a place of safety, where he stood panting for breath for some minutes before anyone of those wno surrounded him could elicit any information from him as to the nature of the ordeal through which he had passed. That, however, was perfectly intelligible to those who witnessed his escape, for he had no sooner got clear than a large black bear came snuffing at the door, wanting to get out too and pursue his enemy like a rearing hon to devour kilm. On seeing the men, however, and procoably not carling to jump into the immediate presence of so many persons, Bruin recoiled and sneaked into a corner, from which he glared savagely at them.

There were several other animals in the car, some e were several other animals in the car, some

There were several other animals in the car, some of them in cases, and some securely lastened up with chains and ropes. Among them was a young cub belonging to the old bear, who at once took reture benind his main the corner, apparently somewhat bashful by the appearance of so many grown men. There were also an antelope, a couple of monkeys, a wild kangaroo, some currous specimens of the feathered creation, and a box of snages, which remained comfortably coiled up in their blankets, either too tired or sleepy to take any part in the fuss. The collection, it appears, belonged to a trivelling showman, who proposed to except in a western town.

exhibit in a western town.

The Indian boy, for he was scarcely out of his teens, although bir and muscular, as soon as he could collect in bleas, and becam to realize that he was saide and sound, related that he was emidoved by the proprietor of \$3 a mouth to attend the animals in their travels as keeper; that he had been shut up with them in the car for nearly three days, with nothing to eat but bread and turnips, and with envy water to drink, that the old bear had become restive in the car while on the journey, probably from humer and thirst, and ended by committing an assault upon him, which he repelled as long as he was able to hold out. He thought every moment he would have to give in, and consent to be eaten up for breakinst by the successful to be eaten up for breakinst by the successful him, such wand early he had but for the herculean strength which enabled him to throw her off, and sturn her advances. Being somewhat cramped in her poysical energies by the confinement and doil reatine of show life, besides being not so young as she used to be, she was the more casily overcome and lailed to make as stort an attack as the circumstances seemed to demand from her. The young man from the country ports, however, was determined not to be "taken in" any more by the deceptions and alumements of side-show life, and then and there resolved to abandon a profession in which he discovered he had neither the takent nor education to shine very respendently.

"He tink me big fool" said he; "Ingin only get \$a month, and a chance to get ate up into the bargain. N., no, my friends, that muchy too tain! g.in. N., no, thy friends, that muchly too thin! Ug.! Not for Joseph-not if he knows it?

AMUSEM ENTS. Waltack's.

Mr. Lester Wallack appeared upon his own tage lost evening for the first time this season The Manager is always heartily liked and welcomed, and his play of "Rosedale" is scarcely less a public favorite than its author. It is almost needess to say that the double attraction filled the theatre. And as for the acting, every one who knows anything of dramatic matters is familiar with Mr. Gilbert's Miles McKenna-tue only drawback to which is that this actor is too genuine a gentleman to be able to convert himself successfull into a thorough paced villain. The innate gentleness peeps ti rough the ugly mask of assumed wick ness peeps through the ugly mask of assumed wick-educes at odd moments. Even the tones of the voice, an untailing index of character, refusing to accommodate themselves to the accounts of ruffianism. Nor is there occasion to speak at any length of Mr. Stondart's admirable Bunbury Kobb, the hero of the cupboard and the rat trap. What picture of rustic uncontaines was ever more vividit and absurdly good than Mrs. Selton's Sarah Sykes?

There were, however, two first appearances which gave a little spice of novelty to the play. They were those of Madame Ponisi and Miss Isidora Cameron. Buth were new to this theatre, and both valuable additions. Madame Ponisi is a sterling actress of great variety of spower, and any stage is fortunate that has the aid of her wide experience and varied talent. It is impossible to tell how long "Rosedaic" may run. It is one of those dramas that have an indennite power of attraction, and will draw almost as long as the manager will permitti to

aw almost as long as the manager will permit it to Prince Galitzin's Concert.

The first concert of the Russian Prince George Sicholas Galitzin takes place this evening at Stein-ray Hall. The Prince is not merely an amateur. He has pursued systematic studies in the art of muric, to which he is devotedly attached, and has come to his knowledge of it by no royal road, but by hard lobor. His ambition is to have the music of his native country note wide by recognized, and this evening to re-sents, with the mid of a competent charus and as sents, with the and of a compared cardia and an orthograph of the resident frustrate certain of the foliations of his beople, as also an overture and everal cloral pieces. Among the names of the composers appears the well known one of Gluka, I would the Prince's own compositions will see the prince's own compositions will see the prince of the prince

ts performance, this Russian music will be inter-sting. This is the last week of Miss Susan Galton and he company playing with her at the bright littl seatre formerly Newcomb & Arlington's, and nov rechristened the St. James.

Two comic operettas are given each evening, both of them adaptations from the French. Miss Galton of them adaptations from the French. Miss Galton has a pretty voice and manner, and is a bright and entertaining actress.

Between the operatins Mr. Davies furnishes an interiude of ventriloquism, using two diposics of automatons, one of them being seated on each knee. The trialogue between the three is very amusing, and shows extraordinary talent and accomplishment on the part of Mr. Davies in the art of ventriloquism, and great tact in keeping the dialect as well as the topes of the three supposed speakers distinct.

The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum To-day commences at the Academy of Music Brooklyn a festival in aid of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, now located on Cumberland street, but

soon to be removed to the new bailding on Atlantic and Kingston avenues. It cannot be otherwise than that all good citizens of Brooklyn should take an interest in this honored institution, and look with pride at the beautiful structure now nearly completed, which will commemorate the energy of the ady managers under whose auspices it has been

The object now had in view, as announced by the The object now had in view, as abnounced by the managers, is to discharge what remains of any indebtedness for the building the relater part of the aspense incurred having been already outh. It cannot be doubted that his will meet with the success which their labor deserves, and that he faithful and orudent, administration of their trust hitterto will command a generous response to this appeal.

A novel feature in the worls of amisement is the inauguration of a series of Russian concerts with a law frame as called the and drinker George Nicholas Galizan will wield the baton over a powerful choras and grand orderestra, "rained to Interpret the cemarkable characteristic music of the Russian nation." The Firenees continue at the Grand Opera House for a limited season. "Eileen Ose" has been such a success that Mr. Firenees contained at head of a success that Mr. Firenee has cancelled an engagement class where rather than disappoint the public by withdrawing the piece how.

"Humbty Dompty" seems to lose some of its at tractions for ammeement lovers. There is so much variety in the performance that it is ever new to the thousands who throug the Olympic. Fox as usual is irresisting.

Mr. John E. Owens will continue at Booth's for six nights longer, as Caleb Pinninger in "Dot-the Cricket on the Hearth." Solow Shingle and the "Dar'i of apple assa" will appear next.

"Rosedale" the beautiful and ever-popular drama, was revived at Wallack's last night, and will be continued during the week. Mr. Lester Wallack makes his rentrée.

Lord Dundreary is still the attraction at Nihla's. Where the throngs who go there all come from 15, "one of thothe thingth a fellah never can find out." At the Academy we are to have "Lucia" to more ownight, and on Friday a new opera "Mignon," is which Miss Nilsson is said to be superb. This is the eleventh week of "Divorce" at the Fifth Avenue. It retains the boards for the rest of the nonth at least.

Aimée has revived the "Grande Duchesse" for this week only by general request at han Edwin's Theatre.

GOVERNOR JOEL PARKER

THE SPLENDID DEMOCRATIC VICTOR RY IN NEW JERSEY.

The Home of the Governor Elect-Moumonth -Chancellor Zabriskie's Successor.

FREEHOLD, Nov. 10 .- This is the home of the Democratic favorite, who for a second time has been e evaled to the Gubernstorial chair. Here, within sight of the battle-field of Monmouth, he was porn; here his ancestors for several generation ave lived and died; and here he has gone in and out among the people in the quiet pursuit of his proession. He is a Triton among the misnows in the stream of quiet rural life in this neighborhood. It was a cruel insinuation of the enemy that he was born in Canada. There is nothing of the Kanuck about Parker. He is Monmouth all over, from the crown of his head to the soles of his 'eet, and fity. two years ago might have been seen

A TOW-HEADED CROHIN tumbling about with the other urcains in the sandy road in front of his father's farm. However, it gave him the opportunity to conceive that eloquent exordium with which he so often electrified his audiences during the canvass. "They say I was been in Canada; but I was been within sight of the battle-field of Monmouth, my grand father having fought in the revolution. If I had to select my birthplace. Canada would be the last place I should desire to be born in. It is a wonder they did not declare I was born in Africa, and they would have done so, no doubt, only they feared that then I might secure the African vote." His opponent was a true Britisher, with a good, round John Bull face, and as big a tyrast over his laborers as any Manchester or Birmingham mill owner. His Bullism killed 1 im in the canvass, for his nationality did not set well on American and Irish stomachs. It was very cunning in Parker's adversaries to try also to Anglicise the Democratic candidate's birthplace. But a Monmouth man has a stamp about him that few men can mistake. Ho can't open his mouth without disclosing uts origin.
Whether the county was originally settled by Cenones or Houghnhams from Swift's horse colony,

certain it is that there is no place on the nabitable globe where that noble animal the horse is held in creater esteem. All their talk is of equines : and daughters flides, as Tom floo! says the French do.

NO HEAVEN FOR MONMOUTH MEN

"His moighty Excellency was; He smoled and bowe it only the crowd, So gongeous and minense he was. His lovely shant sublime and mate, has the about way formed than: And on, the noise of the olderguard boys, As they burrood and inclowed him?"

As they hurrood and holowed him?"
And where, we have no doubt, that "lashins of good dhrink there was." And well may they all rejuce, for the victory was as great as it was unexpected. There was not a positician in the State could have ciphered out more than a new handreds either way, for they dared not calculate that the Republicans would boildly

before they would permit the discrace to attach to their own State of having Waish for Governor. Waish was clearly wounded to his death in the house of his friends and those nearest his own home and who knew him best. The Newark Daily Adtertiser, by all means the most influential, able, and significantly just and significant pour and the state, and which invorced caractly, but evidently with not much nope of success, strikes the haif on the head, when it says, speculating upon the deteat. "Right or wrong, there was a deep-rooted feeling against bin among the mechanies of Newark." They stood out sliently, saying hitle or in king no barade of their purpose; but when election day came they stood out sliently, saying hitle or in king no barade of their purpose; but when election day came they stood the hireling in his wares." Not only in Newark but in all the surrounding counties was this belief driven into the heirls of the workingmen everywhere. The bitter tale of his wrong-delugs was told upon the coal docks of Elizabethnort, John the quays and among the working houst the quays and among the working hour the quays and among the appropriate to be the universal sentiment of all the sons of labor in that section. This feeling unquestionably swelled that majority of nearly four thousard that Parace received in Newark and Huison. That and Waish's foreign but added immessive Deparer's majori-SCRATCH THEIR OWN TICKETS

THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNOR THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNOR, and Prosecute super being the opinic special that will grace be triumph. For the Chancellership should that will grace be triumph. For the Chancellership the strife will be between Vanatta of Morristown and Glichrist of Jerrey City, with the chances in favor of Glichrist. The State will lose nothing by the cange, as the incheiners of the present incumment has almost become proverbial. There is scarcely a decree of his that has not need unset by the Court of Egrors. The present able Chief Justice Basiey will be continued in office, likewise the very able Jusqe who presides with such dignity and notify in the Essex The present able Chief Justice Brasley will be continued in office, likewise the very sole Justice who presides with such dignity and ability in the Essex treuit, although a Republican. Perser eshal not make a more craceful acknowledgment of the aid rendered I lim by Republican votes than to continue Deque in office; and if we have said on it. The clerkship of the Supreme Court is perhaps the best appointment in his gift, and we should not be surprised that there may be some difficulty over confirming a Democrat for that position. Rumor saids it that it will be tendered to Holmes Murprisof this town, as a balm for his spirits, which were so wounded last winter by the base betray at any treactery of his pretended friend except to the first own as song as possible in the stoffice of Clerk in Chancery, which he prostituted beav and soul to secure. The effice could not all in the hands of a better man. Both De normals and Republic as are rejoiced that the State has secured a Governor who has been tried and not found wanting, and wasse past is a guarantee for his translating, and wasse past is a guarantee for his anting, and whose past is a guarantee for his

THE PLIGHT OF THE REPEATERS. The Reform Committee Preparing to Fift

the State Prisons.
The Sub-Committee of the Democratic Reform Beneral Committee, appointed to prosecute elec-

frauds, met yesterday, and resolved that their pro-ceedings should be private. Facir reason is that they believe some of the complaints to be founded in malice, and that it would be unjust, therefore, to publish the names of the persons accused. Information has been laid against over one thousand persons, policemen, watchers, challengers, and others. ened prosecution is having a healthy effect on the repeaters, many of whom are hastening from the city, while others are communitorward and benging mercy. All the really guilty are to be prescuted, A respectable looking workingman presented himself before a member of the Committee yesterday and said that be had a brother who, for some crime, ad been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in ing Sing. He had six months deducted for good sing Sing. He had six months deducted for good behavior, and was released just before election. He registered and voted. The informant has since heard that has brother had forfeste time either he citizenship by conviction, and montred severe penalties by voting illegally. Therefore he begred that Committee to spare nim. On being coosely questioned the fellow burst into tears, sectioned that he himself was the min, and begred that he that he homself was the min and b might not be sent back to Sing Sing.

Lecentricities about Comas.

The man who can have his coffin made white The man who can have his coffin made white alive must took at death philosophically. We hear of a case in point in Person county. Mr. Richard Hargis, who lives near Bradsier's store, thrityedd years ago, turned out a sassatras tree to grow for the purpose of making himself a coffin, and about twelve menths ago the old man had it cut down and go's ome one in Rexborough to make his coffic out of it. The old chap occasionally rets in it and stretches himself out by way of showing his neithbors a "a good fit." He paid the maker of the coffin in wheat, so he is one himself and work of the coffin in wheat, so he is one himself and work of the coffin in wheat, so he is one himself and with dead. This reminds us of an old coon in Murfreesboro, N. C. who had a coffin cast of iron before the war. He had his grave due, also, and waited an with brick—with a magnificent tombstone setting forth his name, date o but, and fixing his death "somewhere about the veer 1861." But no was alive and kicking in 1802. The old chap kert his cast-fron coffin in his corn crib and used it snell corn in it. The crio needed to be, at me ", is is you couldn't est a near the gones it after dark.